

Showers; colder; southerly, shifting to northerly winds.

NO. 1,467.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR

The President Does Not Request It

AN IMPORTANT FORMALITY

Status of Prizes May Be Affected.

THE SIEGE OF HAVANA

Not Accompanied by Bombardment for Lack of Land Forces—Anxiety for the Reconcentration—Traitorous-Minded Stock Jobbers Are Responsible for All Sorts of Rumors—Alger May Retire on Account of Ill Health.

The President has not yet asked Congress to pass a declaration of war. Something of this kind may be done next week, possibly Monday. Congress is willing to take this step as soon as the President expresses a desire that it should be done. Whether it will take the form of a declaration of war or a simple order of the President in the war with Mexico will be followed remains to be seen. In the latter case the President would have to wait for three months before any legislative action was taken, and then after two of the biggest battles of the conflict had been fought Congress passed an act for the prosecution of the "existing war" between the United States and Mexico.

So in this case Congress may simply pass a resolution recognizing the existing state of things as a war between the United States and Spain. Such officers are anxious that there should be some Congressional enactment so as to remove any cloud that may appear on any of the seizures that may be made and insure the prize money to the crews making such seizures.

The legality of the vessels seized prior to the expiration of the time limit fixed by the President in his ultimatum is to be contested. The owners of the Spanish ship Buena Ventura, the first prize of the war, have filed a protest and will contest the legality of this seizure in the prize court. Similar steps may be taken in all such cases that anticipate a declaration of war between the two countries.

Stock Jobbers Active.
Washington will be overrun with war rumors. Now that the war is fairly on, all sorts of reports are to be expected. Owing to the fact that accurate news of events transpiring in the vicinity of Havana have to be brought to Key West in boats, none of these rumors can be substantiated or denied until a lapse of several hours. Many of these wild reports have their origin solely for stock jobbing purposes. The most sensational one of the day, and one which has not been confirmed by the Navy Department, was that a Spanish torpedo boat had captured the Paris, of the American Line, which sailed Friday from Southampton for New York, where she is to be transferred into an auxiliary cruiser.

The mere fact that this ship has not been heard from since passing the Lizard causes the owners no concern, for she would not again be heard from unless spoken on the high seas and reported until she reached the American coast. She left with full knowledge of the serious condition of affairs, and it is so speedy that nothing in the Spanish navy could overtake her. If by some accident she should fall into the hands of the Spaniards she would indeed be a prize. She is said to be loaded with ammunition, and as a mere ship in ballast is worth a couple of million dollars. As a cruiser she would make for Spain the fastest vessel she had. The Paris is a prize well worth making a fight to secure.

Another Resignation Rumor.
In addition to the retirement of Secretary Sherman from the Cabinet, about which there is longer seems to be any doubt, it was reported last evening that Secretary Alger was about to resign. The resignation of Mr. Alger, if it occurs, will be due to his thorough loyalty to the President. Mr. Alger is a sick man. He has not recovered from the recent severe illness through which he passed and finds himself unable to stand the strain of the work now imposed upon the Secretary of War. Believing that a stronger man, one able to do the work which the present war will entail, should be at the head of his department, Secretary Alger will probably soon retire to private life. No name has been mentioned as his possible successor, for it is not generally known that Mr. Alger has broached the subject of

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The



Times

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

Circulation Yesterday, 64,727

THREE CENTS.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The President Asks for 125,000 Men.

THE MILITANT SPIRIT RIFE

Camp Life to Be Entered Upon at Once—Three Weeks of Training and Then Activity—Ten Major Generals to Be Appointed—State Apportionment.

The President yesterday at 11:30 o'clock signed the following proclamation: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a joint resolution of Congress was approved on the twentieth day of April, 1898, entitled, "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect;" and Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities, through the War Department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, By the President: John Sherman, Secretary of State.

President McKinley has called for 125,000 volunteers for the war against Spain. Already every soldier in the United States has been notified informally and is putting the machinery into operation for the formal assembling of the troops tomorrow.

Early tomorrow morning the formal notification to the governors will be issued. This was postponed over Sunday at the suggestion of Mr. McKinley. Within a few hours, then, there will be a call for the volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 men, under the call of the President. It is stated on excellent authority that there was an anxious and somewhat nervous feeling in the White House yesterday morning with the intention of having the call postponed. He told several newspaper men positively that it would not be given out until tomorrow.

Gen. Alger, however, went to the President with an equally firm determination that the call should be issued immediately.

There was a fifteen-minute conference, and then Gen. Alger made the announcement that the call would be issued immediately. It was taken immediately to the State Department by Mr. Sherman, who signed it, and as soon as possible copies were made for the newspaper men.

A curious mistake was made in drafting the first copy of the call. It was made on a sheet too small, and after President McKinley had signed it there was found to be no room left for the signature of the President. Another copy was then made immediately of the correct length.

What the Army Will Do.
This statement as to the immediate work before the volunteer army was made to a Times reporter yesterday by an officer familiar with the plans of the War Department:

1. The entire army of 125,000 men will be sent to camp immediately at points near the home headquarters of the different State organizations. At these camps there will be inspection, thorough organization, equipment and finally practice. This will give the hardening up process that will be needed to fit the men for the rigorous work of actual field service. The troops will be in excellent physical shape after three weeks, perhaps, of this strict routine of army life.

2. At the end of this initial period, the length of which has not yet been decided, to depend somewhat upon the fortunes of war, the army will be transported to the points of concentration in the South, Chickamauga, Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans, and joined to the Regular Army.

3. The Army will then be divided, first into brigades, then divisions, then army corps. The lesser officers will remain as they have been appointed already by the governors in almost all cases. The higher officers will be appointed after the divisions of the Army have been made. There will be ten major generals and thirty brigadier generals. It is probable that a large number of the brigadier generals will be chosen from the brigadiers now in the Guard.

4. The fourth step will be the most important, the one for which the army has been called out—the actual war movements. There can be no very accurate prediction as to the course of the war.

Southern Railway to Chickamauga—Lookout Mountain.
The entire United States Army is being rapidly moved at Chickamauga—Lookout Mountain—the battlefield famed in history. The Southern Railway offers double daily service to those who wish to see the soldiers, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, in camp, before they move to the front.

THE SITUATION.

Havana is a besieged city. The American fleet has completely blockaded her, and so far as the interior is concerned, that has for months been the case.

President McKinley yesterday issued a call for 125,000 volunteers, and troops are already being recruited in the various States. Each State's complement will be fixed according to population.

The District of Columbia National Guard has been called out, and a part of it will be sent South Monday. The remainder will be kept on active duty in America at present.

Since the war began American vessels have captured three prizes—the Buena Ventura, the Pedro and the Alfonso XIII—all in the waters near our southeastern coast.

The New York overhauled a German vessel, but let her proceed on becoming convinced that she was a neutral.

The militant spirit runs high in Washington. Soldiers parade the streets, and no other subject is talked about.

It is reported on high authority that Secretary Sherman will resign next week. Judge Day or Charles Emory Smith will succeed him.

The Spanish-American war engrosses the attention of all classes in Europe. The powers are preparing a joint note to the belligerents on the rights of neutrals.

Volunteer troops will receive their pay from the date of enlistment. The City of Paris, which sailed Friday from Southampton, is believed to be safe, notwithstanding rumors to the effect that she was taken by a Spanish gunboat.

The Shenandoah is reported as having been captured in the South Pacific by a Spanish vessel. She is a freighter, and carried a large cargo of wheat.

Cable communication to Havana is cut off. The time limit set by America's ultimatum expired yesterday.

Great anxiety is felt for the reconcentration in Havana and other Cuban fortified towns.

Owners of Spanish vessels will contest this Government's right to seize their ships prior to a formal declaration of war.

It is evident that there are in the country a coterie of traitorous stock jobbers, who do not hesitate to start any kind of rumor that may place a few dollars in their pockets.

It is reported that Secretary Alger may resign, on account of ill-health. It is thought by many that Judge Edmunds may be selected to succeed Mr. Sherman.

A great many more men are volunteering throughout the country than are needed.

Military offices throughout the country will be kept open today—Sunday.

Coast patrol boats are alert on the North Atlantic seaboard.

Decision as to what the army will be called upon to do or when it will be required to move. It will depend entirely upon the blockade and the persistence of Spain in prosecuting the war.

There can be no doubt that the Administration will give the war all the force it becomes necessary to send the volunteers to Cuba. The rainy season is coming on and the unhealthfulness of Cuba at this time is unquestionable. It is probable, however, that there will be no escaping the necessity of using the army to co-operate with the navy before the Spanish are subdued in the island and the American flag can be raised over all the forts.

Home Defenses.
One of the matters that the War Department is now discussing carefully is the question of the home defenses. In the Eastern and Southern States that border on the Atlantic and the Gulf especially, there is need, of course, of some defense and in some more exposed parts of these States of a very strong one.

The department has received many letters from the State authorities regarding this matter and many urgent requests have been made for United States troops. It has been decided practically that the governors of the State will be required to furnish their own defense from the State militia after the first call of the President has been filled.

An example of this will be the District militia, which will be required to man the forts in the neighborhood of the Capital City. Fort Myer is now deserted almost. A considerable force of the National Guard will be placed there. In the Eastern and Southern States that border on the Atlantic and the Gulf especially, there is need, of course, of some defense and in some more exposed parts of these States of a very strong one.

The Apportionment.
The apportionment of each State in the call for troops will be as follows:

Alabama	2,300	New Hampshire	722
Arizona	1,000	New Jersey	2,902
California	5,000	New York	12,500
Colorado	1,250	North Carolina	2,500
Connecticut	1,000	North Dakota	400
Delaware	250	Ohio	2,500
Florida	2,500	Pennsylvania	3,000
Georgia	2,500	Rhode Island	700
Idaho	250	South Carolina	722
Illinois	4,000	South Dakota	400
Indiana	2,500	Tennessee	2,500
Iowa	2,500	Texas	4,000
Kentucky	2,500	Vermont	400
Louisiana	2,500	Virginia	2,500
Maine	722	Washington	1,100
Maryland	1,000	West Virginia	1,500
Massachusetts	2,500	Wisconsin	2,500
Michigan	2,500	Wyoming	500
Minnesota	2,500	Yukon	500
Mississippi	2,500	Idaho of Columbia	400
Missouri	2,500	New Mexico	300
Montana	500	Oklahoma	100
Nebraska	1,000		
Nevada	500		

POLO HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Spanish Diplomats Will Soon Leave These Shores.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 20.—Ex-Minister of Spain, Don Polo y Herrera, and the members of the Spanish legation, who have been with him at the Lafayette Hotel, on the Canadian side of the river, departed for Toronto this afternoon over the Grand Trunk Railroad.

The party arrived in Toronto this afternoon at 4:25 o'clock, where they were met by the Spanish consul general, Senor Roñilla de Martel, and escorted to the Queen Hotel, where they will stop during their stay in Toronto.

Nothing eventful transpired at the Canadian headquarters of the Spanish diplomats since yesterday. The party will remain in Toronto for two days and then will go to Buffalo, whence they will sail for Spain. The baggage of the party was sent out this morning and preceded them to Toronto by several hours.

THEY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

Foreign Diplomats Express Friendliness for America.

Having been interviewed with regard to the action of their governments in the war between the United States and Spain, the representatives of the different foreign powers at the embassies in this city answered that they could not answer any questions, taking into consideration the fact that their countries are equally friendly to both nations, and that they have to observe the strictest neutrality.

Note of the representatives of the powers as far as can be learned have received any advice from their home governments.

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THE IMPENDING TRAGEDY

Europe's Eyes Focused on the Spanish-American Conflict.

WILL IMPOSE PEACE ON SPAIN

European Governments Tentatively Considering Projects to Force Spanish Submission After American Shall Lower Her Pride—Complete Financial Collapse Throughout Spain—Will Hasten the End.

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London, April 20.—It is a curious fact that there is not an event or incident in all Europe at the present moment of sufficient importance to distract public interest from the great spectacle which America and Spain are expected to furnish for the world's edification during the next few weeks or months. There is a strange lull, both in domestic and international concerns. Each country and government and the people alike have apparently, by common consent, put aside their own affairs for the present in order to watch the tragedy toward which European disputes often tend, but which it has managed to avoid for nearly a generation.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Spanish-American conflict arouses deep interest in Europe, more than any international event since the Franco-Prussian war. It is a matter of greater concern to European nations in some sense than to America herself. The greatest object and aim before the eyes of every great power in the old world is how to win a European war, which all are convinced is sure to come sooner or later. Couple this with the fact that the sea power of every nation is based upon theory and not practice and no explanation is necessary of the extraordinary curiosity and impatience everywhere manifested in the coming emergency.

The overwhelming applications which have come to your London office in the past few days from the press of Great Britain and the continent for full details of the war, as it develops, furnish a striking evidence of the universal public interest. In nearly every case the request especially asks for a technical description of the naval engagements. The masses probably do not care for technical details, but give ample evidence of their appetite for the dramatic features of the campaign. They expect to be hugely entertained, and they are already enjoying the comedy which is regarded as a pleasant preliminary to the serious events to follow. Thus we have all Europe chuckling over these New Orleans mules, which are the first victims of American aggression, and the disrespectful press says of Gen. Blanco's decree of a state of war in Cuba that it is likely soon to change to a state of America.

Naval and military wiseacres, especially in England, are already deep in the discussion of what should be the plan of campaign for each combatant, and very severe they are against both the Spanish and American directors of the war even before their policies are disclosed.

New Yorkers themselves could scarcely take a greater interest in the fate of the Spanish fleet than the Londoners, and all day in London. Special edition after special edition has been issued by the papers giving all manner of reports of her capture, her escape.

Expressions of public opinion on the merits of the issues between Spain and the United States have been wisely dropped, both in England and the continent. Now that hostilities have actually begun, the public at large concerns itself only with the spectacle of war, while the governments, as indicated a week ago, are already tentatively considering projects for imposing peace on Spain as soon as a few blows, sufficient to satisfy her pride, have been exchanged. Still there is reason to fear that it will require more than a few blows, and they not light ones, before the Spanish character shall concede the suggestion of yielding to the inevitable.

The complete financial collapse in Madrid and Barcelona the past two days will accomplish far more toward hastening the end of the war than all the efforts of the American fleet could administer to the Spanish navy.

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THE FLYING SQUADRON

Two of Its Fast Cruisers Put to Sea.

Reported That They Go to Meet and Convoy the Paris, Which Sailed From Southampton for New York Yesterday.

Great Excitement at Old Point Comfort.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 23.—The Columbia and Minneapolis, of the Flying Squadron, sailed at 11:45 tonight. The Brooklyn was signaling orders as long as the vessels were in sight.

Intense excitement was caused at Old Point Comfort this evening by the booming of the "all aboard" gun shortly after 9 o'clock. In an instant everything was in a bustle and confusion. Officers who had been lounging around the hotels chatting with friends went rapidly down to the pier to embark for their respective ships.

Out in the river signal lights were flashing to and from among the vessels of the Flying Squadron. It was learned that orders had been received for the Columbia and Minneapolis to sail in an hour on some secret mission. The officers were very reticent and refused to divulge the destination of the vessels.

It is believed here, however, that two of the fastest vessels of the Flying Squadron have been detached to meet the steamship Paris and convoy her into port.

As soon as the orders were received the anchors of the Columbia and Minneapolis were raised, and dense volumes of black smoke pouring from the dim, spectral-looking smokestacks told that the stokers were at work, and that the swift cruisers would soon be ready to put to sea.

The transport Panther, with 750 men aboard, arrived at Old Point this evening, and it was reported that the Columbia and Minneapolis would escort this vessel to Key West.

It was learned later that the marines were intended for the Flying Squadron, and that Commodore Schley's ships were intended for some other service.

THE TIME LIMIT EXPIRES

Spain Does Not Answer Our Ultimatum.

WAR HAD ALREADY BEGUN

Some Comparisons That Must Be Odious to the Don—A Battle Off the Philippine Islands Practically Certain—Porto Rico a Probable Theater of War.

Spain has chosen and her choice is for War.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the limit of the ultimatum of America was reached. Spain has not answered, scornfully ignoring the ultimatum to the last, as she did at the first.

The ultimatum read:

By the hour of noon Saturday next, the 23d day of April instant, there has been communicated to this Government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to the demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured. The President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

This means that whatever of doubt there may have been in the minds of many, and of hope in the hearts of the peace party up to this time, war now exists beyond all doubts.

America has been forced to take the aggressive, much against the desire of the President. America has established the blockade and she has fired the first shot. She made the first capture.

The question of the formal declaration of war has not yet been decided. The President may ask Congress to declare that war exists, and it is believed that this will be done. The declaration would be only a formality, however, if it were made. War does exist and all the declarations that Congress can make cannot alter the fact or make it more certain.

A brief comparison of the forces that will meet first probably in the coming fight is interesting. In the Atlantic Ocean America has twenty-two fighting ships in the North Atlantic squadron.

Battleships Iowa and Illinois, cruisers New York, Detroit and Cincinnati, gunboats Nashville, Cassin, Marblehead, Wilmington, Newport, Machias and Helena, monitors Terror, Puritan, and Amphitrite, torpedo boats Dupont, Cushing, Erie, and Porter, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, one of the finest ships in the United States navy, almost a battleship and at the same time a cruiser of great speed, and two fast cruisers, the Minneapolis and the Columbia. Also at Hampton Roads is the ram Katahdin and the gunboat Vicksburg.

The United States has also in the Atlantic, in addition to the mosquito fleet of small craft, the auxiliary cruisers and the various monitors that are to be utilized as coast defenses, the Flying Squadron. This squadron is composed of five ships—the battleships Massachusetts and Texas of the first class, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, one of the finest ships in the United States navy, almost a battleship and at the same time a cruiser of great speed, and two fast cruisers, the Minneapolis and the Columbia. Also at Hampton Roads is the ram Katahdin and the gunboat Vicksburg.

Somewhere about the Horn, but coming up the Atlantic at the rate of fourteen knots an hour is the battleship Oregon of the same class as the Indiana.

Spain's Fleet.
Spain has in the Atlantic the battleship at the Cape Verde Islands; First-class battleship Pelayo; cruisers Almirante

Onquendo, Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa; torpedo boat destroyers Furor, Terror and Pluton; torpedo boats Arlele, Raya and Arce; and the cruiser Ciudad de Cadix. There are thirteen ships in this fleet.

The cruiser Alfonso XII, Nueva Espana and Conde Venadito are at Havana. Torpedo boat destroyers Dena Maria de Molina, Habana, Barcelona, Orion, Proserpina and Destruction have not moved from Cadix.

The torpedo gunboat Téméraire is preparing to leave Buenos Ayres, the purpose, it is believed, being to intercept the United States warships Oregon and Marietta, now on their way from the Pacific.

Spain has also in the Atlantic several other gunboats and cruisers.

An unknown Spanish warship has been reported off the southern coast of Hayti. This comparison is very greatly in favor of the United States. It is said by naval experts that the only advantage Spain has at any point in the Atlantic fleet is in her superior torpedo boat destroyers.

A Battle in the Pacific.
Off the Philippine Islands there is to be a great naval battle almost certainly. The United States is far superior in strength at this point, too. Spain has here the cruisers Reina Cristina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Juan de Austria, Guiseppe Paragui, Ulloa, El Cano, Gen. Lezo and Marques del Duero, transports Gen. Alava, Manila and Cebu at Manila, and gunboats Samar, Marivelle, Mindoro, Manilera, Pampana and Araya at the southern extremity of Philippine Islands.

The United States has in the Asiatic squadron the cruisers Baltimore, Olympia, Concord, Raleigh, Boston, Monocacy, gunboat Petrel, revenue cutter Hugh, McCulloch and auxiliary cruiser Zafiro, all at Hong Kong, ready for sea and awaiting orders.

Here also the superiority of the United States fleet is acknowledged by both sides, probably. The United States has several big and well armed cruisers and Spain has only one. The remainder of Spain's ships are small gunboats.

The possibilities of battles between the various fleets of the two nations are of course numerous. The naval authorities of this country, however, have made plans for four distinct campaigns any one of which may eventuate in battles or may not.

The blockade of Cuba is now in force. This is primarily to enforce the subjugation of Cuba and need not necessarily involve any naval battle. The island may be subjugated with the help of the army before Spain sends her fleet at the Verde Islands. Indeed it is not thought that Spain intends to send the fleet to this side at this time, at least not to attack the squadron under Cape Sampson. This fleet may only find it necessary to capture the three ships now at Havana which would probably not cause it much trouble. There will be the capture of merchantmen also which has already begun so successfully.

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